

VARIOUS PLANS.

Special Committee's Report to the Monetary Congress.

FOUR VITAL QUESTIONS.

Alfred De Rothschild's Proposals Worthy of Serious Attention.

The American Delegates Determined to Persist in Advancing Their Plans of Bi-Metalism—An English Delegate Using His Influence in the Interest of Mono-Metalism.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—In their report to the international monetary conference yesterday, the special committee appointed to consider various plans declared that the proposal of Mr. Alfred De Rothschild, an English delegate, was interesting and worthy of some serious attention. The committee had decided, however, to especially recommend to the conference the Moritz Levy plan for the withdrawal from circulation of all bank notes and gold coins below the nominal value of 20 francs and the issue of a silver and paper currency having the same purchasing power as gold coin below 20 francs.

It is understood that the delegates from France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Russia were opposed to the Rothschild plan. The delegates of the Latin union disapproved of the plan on account of the proposition to make 43 pence the maximum purchase price of silver and refused to be conciliated even when this figure was raised to a higher one. The American delegates are determined to persist in advocating their plans of bi-metalism, and believe that the conference should remain in session until there has been an opportunity for thorough discussion.

Mr. De Rothschild, an English delegate, is using all his influence to bring the conference to an early conclusion, apparently in the interest of mono-metalism.

The Special Committee's Report.

The report of the special committee said that before deciding the plans of Mr. Rothschild, Moritz Levy and Adolph Seethier they had tried to clear their way by getting answers from delegates to four vital questions. The first question had been: "What measures will the silver producing countries take to restrict or regulate production?" Henry W. Cannon had answered that no artificial means of regulating the production of silver existed in the United States and legislation to that effect was exceedingly improbable. Deputy Don J. Quinn Casas had made a similar reply for Mexico. The second question had been: "What are the prospects regarding the future production of silver?" Deputy Casas had answered that in Mexico the production had reached its maximum, the tax having been reduced from 30 to 74 per cent. Mr. Cannon had answered that in the United States the production was confined to three states and three territories. The extension of Rocky mountain railways had opened a large number of mines whose total production, although unknown, had reached or exceeded the highest previous average. The third question had been: "What is the policy of the United States concerning the silver purchases?" Mr. Cannon had answered that the Democratic and Republican parties and the bankers of New York had declared in favor of a repeal of the silver purchase act of 1890, and this act in all probability would be repealed. The international agreement was made at the present conference. The fourth question had been: "What is the policy of India in the matter of silver coinage?" Sir Guilford Molesworth had answered that as long as India was an international agreement existed India would be reluctant to alter her present money system, but if the conference collapsed and consequently the last chance of united action were lost India would feel obliged to act for herself. The adoption of a single gold standard bristled with difficulties which excited the apprehensions of India's mercantile world, who she felt assured that her adoption of gold mono-metalism would be still more disastrous to countries already having the single gold standard. The only satisfactory solution of the problem, as far as she could see, would be international bi-metalism, in which India would gladly join the Latin union and the United States.

The Rothschild's Plan.

After disposing of the four questions and answers the committee proceeded to the discussion of the Rothschild plan for obligatory international purchases of silver. The opponents of the plan had contended that the economic laws would neutralize the effects of such an artificial mode of trying to appreciate silver. The act necessitating government purchases of silver in the United States had failed to succeed in raising the price, but to prevent its falling. Moreover, in 1889-90 Europe had absorbed 300,000,000 francs worth of silver for coinage without having had any effect in preventing the depreciation of silver.

To these objections Mr. Rothschild had replied that the arguments of his opponents were entirely one-sided. The American experiment had been quite conclusive. Since the United States had entered deeply into the complications of Adolph Seethier's plan, but to confine themselves to Moritz Levy's proposals. A motion to recommend the Rothschild plan was defeated by a vote of 7 to 9. As regards Levy's plan the committee took the action already indicated with the approval of a large majority. Nevertheless Sir C. Fremantle, delegate from Great Britain, declared that he was unable to pledge England to withdraw her smaller gold coins unless in connection with some such plan as that proposed by Mr. Rothschild.

Adjourned Till Next Tuesday.

After discussing the report and the general questions of principle involved in the battle of the standards, the delegates decided against reverting at once to the discussion of the original American proposals, but such a discussion should lead to the premature dissolution of the conference. The conference adjourned after passing a resolution to meet again on next Tuesday to discuss Moritz Levy's plan.

During the discussion the Dutch delegate, Boissevain, and the Belgian delegate, Allard, expressed strongly bi-metallic views. Bertram Currie, delegate for Great Britain, created the first sensation of the conference by making a rather forceful attack on the United States for their attitude toward the silver question. He denounced the selfish policy of the American government and warned the other delegates against pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States. America wished to make a scapegoat of Europe, he said, in the present conference. He derided the attempt to raise the price of silver in defiance of natural laws and by trivial artificial measures.

The plan of Moritz Levy, which met with a show of favor yesterday, will probably come to a very small end, as the Latin union is understood to oppose it. Italy is especially hostile to it, as her money circulation is heavily stocked with small notes. Last evening the delegates were at the Park theater at the invitation of Senator Levi.

AINING THE RESTITUTE.

Steps Taken at Homestead to Relieve Those Who Are Suffering.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Dec. 8.—The meeting of the citizens here resulted in active steps being taken to relieve the destitute families of the town. Committees were appointed in each ward to solicit contributions of cash or goods, which will be turned over to the relief committee for proper distribution.

It is believed the cases of distress are numerous, but many who are in want feel too proud to ask for relief, and the ward committees were instructed to make a thorough canvass and find who are in actual need of the necessities of life. The relief committee is composed of W. H. Gaches, treasurer; David Lynch, George Hatfield and Harry Bayne. The committee is in communication with the unions of the different cities who say they are anxious to do something toward relieving the distressed men in Homestead, and arrangements are being perfected in these cities to contribute cash and goods for the purpose above stated.

Mr. Levy stated to the correspondent that it would be impossible for the people of Homestead to take care of the needy without outside assistance and from present indications there will be no lack of help from abroad. As the strike has been declared at the steel works it is not possible to do anything to relieve the distress in Homestead, but the different trades unions will go out to respond to the call for aid.

THE COW KILLER CAUGHT.

The Columbus Plead Is a Negro Who Has Served Terms in the Pen.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.—The cow killer, Judd, Holland, alias Budd, a colored ex-convict, was caught yesterday at his home on North Third street, near the Union depot. Some days ago he was seen milking a cow and driven away. That night the cow was killed. Putting the two facts together a clew was obtained, and following the man upon a description of his person, Officer Feist and Richard Owens effected his arrest.

The officers found in Holland's house the bloody knife and bits of hide by which the cow had been killed. A bit of hide was also found where Holland dropped it a few nights ago while being chased. One of his friends was to cut certain portions from the animal. These being found fix his identity as the cow killer beyond question. In a word, all the necessary proof against him has been obtained except seeing him stick the knife in the cows.

Holland served in the penitentiary for burglary, larceny and arson. He has killed a dozen or more cows.

California's Official Figures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The canvass of the official returns for the vote for Harrison and Cleveland has been completed in California, and the results show that the largest vote cast for a Republican presidential elector was 24,416, as against 31,012 for the highest Democratic elector. The Democratic elector receiving the smallest number of votes, and the Republican elector the highest. The average vote for electors in San Francisco county shows a plurality for the Democratic ticket of 4,093. The average vote for electors in San Francisco county shows a plurality for the Democratic ticket of 4,093. The average vote for electors in San Francisco county shows a plurality for the Democratic ticket of 4,093.

Mr. Parnell and Her Creditors.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—Another meeting of the creditors of Mrs. Parnell, widow of the late John Parnell, held here, has been held at Brighton. A plan was laid before the creditors by which Mrs. Parnell would be enabled to pay them 25 shillings on the pound and interest on the debt. The plan was accepted, and the creditors will receive the full amount of their claims with interest. Mrs. Parnell's assets, according to a statement furnished, being considerably over £1,000 above her liabilities.

Fatally Burned by Benzine.

TIPTON, O., Dec. 3.—Clarence Depew, employed in operating a steam shovel for the Baltimore and Ohio company at Republic, was probably fatally injured yesterday. Depew was handling a can of benzine at the top of the shovel and in some manner the benzine fell and exploded, setting his clothes on fire. The man jumped fifteen feet into a stream of water and thus extinguished the flames. But the injuries he received from the flames and by jumping are very serious.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

SHENANGO, Pa., Dec. 3.—Two freight cars broke loose yesterday on a grade and started toward the station at a terrific speed, having a clear track of two miles to get headway on. As they approached Shenango the switch engine happened on the track the runaway cars were traveling. Before the men in the cab could escape, the cars were upon them, and James Dunaway and Charles McDowell, engineer and fireman on the switcher, were both killed.

Where Pennsylvania Leads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that Pennsylvania is now the greatest cigar manufacturing state in the country. The number of cigars manufactured in the state during the last fiscal year was 1,322,890,889, which was nearly 100,000,000 in excess of the number manufactured in New York state and about four times as many as the number in any other state.

MORE RIOTING EXPECTED.

Troops Held in Readiness for Effective Work.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The rioters who were dispersed by the mounted police, after a stubborn fight, gathered in groups on street corners and a thousand or more shouted or sang at the Puerta del Sol. During this demonstration Senor Sagasta, the ex-premier, rode by. He was greeted with cheers from all sides and many followed him, calling out their approval of his course in advocating the prosecution of the municipal authorities. Crowds continued to gather in the open spaces until 11 o'clock last night. Mounted police moved in squads through the city and dispersed the crowds as they assembled. All the troops in the city were held in readiness to respond to the first call for assistance, and the guards at the government buildings and the palace were doubled.

The measures first by the wealthier classes is little less than a panic. The police and military are preparing for more trouble, as no one believes that the demonstration has spent itself. The intense anger against the government is increasing among the laboring classes and popular feeling against the whole government is so thoroughly aroused that it can be allayed only by the retirement of the cabinet in a body.

Cleveland Still Killing Ducks.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 3.—The tide, wind and temperature were today favorable for ducking. President-elect Cleveland went with George Donnelly to the south end of high shoal. The ducks were flying in considerable numbers and Mr. Cleveland succeeded in bagging some 19 brant, 10 broad bills, 6 dippers and 5 shell ducks, thus easily beating his record as a sportsman on Broadwater island. The day's work is regarded as highly satisfactory.

What the Homestead Riot Cost.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3.—The cost of the Homestead riot to the state, according to the estimate of Adjutant General Greenland, for the pay, maintenance and transportation of troops will foot up \$450,000. Warrants have already been drawn for \$475,224.49. The bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad company aggregates \$22,000.

Races at Gutterburg.

GETTYSBURG, N. J., Dec. 3.—The races here resulted as follows: First race, three-fourths of a mile—Lassie 1, Shotover 2, Parrot 3. Time, 1:19.4. Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Van 1, Bolivar 2, Laurence 3. Time, 0:52.4. Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Azrael 1, Gladiator 2, April Fool 3. Time, 0:57.4. Fourth race, one and one-half miles—King Crab 1, Burlington 2, Kikover 3. Time, 1:24.4. Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Benjamin 1, Gold Digger 2, Turk 11. Time, 0:56.4. Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—West Chester 1, Wood Chopper 2, Quartermaster 3. Time, 1:34.4.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

HOOGS—Market good; receipts, 4,083 head; sales, 1,200 head; common, \$3.00-3.75; good, \$3.75-4.25; choice, \$4.25-4.50. CATTLE—Market lower; receipts, 4,000 head; sales, 1,200 head; common, \$1.00-1.25; good, \$1.25-1.50; choice, \$1.50-1.75.

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Local rains; warmer; variable winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

There are 2,500,000 bushels of grain damaged up in South Dakota by the black ade.

The United Railways of America is a new national organization just formed in Chicago.

"Let her go" were the last words of the murderer "Buck" Olson, when he was hanged at Dorchester, N. B.

It is stated that Michael Davitt desires to resign his present seat in parliament and to run again without priestly assistance.

A movement has begun for a canal to connect the Lake of the Woods and Red lakes, making Grand Forks a lumber market.

The special South Carolina house committee appointed to consider and report upon all prohibition bills decided upon the Childs bill, drafted by the Prohibition state chairman. A hot fight is continuing.

The Canadian minister of agriculture has authorized the construction of a race simile of the model of the Royal William, the first ocean steamship, for exhibition at the World's fair.

Because of the hold-up at Hot Springs, Wash., and repeated attempts to wreck passenger trains, the Northern Pacific on the Pacific Coast division armed guards have been placed along the route.

Secretary Charles Foster is now putting the finishing touches to his annual report to congress. It will be transmitted next week to the president.

General Miller has finished his report and it will go in with the president's message Tuesday.

How the Ancients Moved Stone.

An unfinished obelisk in a quarry at Syene shows how the ancients separated these immense monoliths from the native rock. A groove marking the boundary of the stone contained a large number of holes, which wooden wedges were firmly driven. The groove was then filled with water and the swelled wedges cracked the granite the whole length of the groove. The detached block was then pushed forward upon rollers made from pieces of the native rock. The block was then gradually hoisted into an upright position. In no case has an obelisk been found to be out of the true perpendicular.—Public Opinion.

A Stout Pedestrian.

One morning, in Glenorchy, Professor Wilson ("Christie") started out early to fish in Loch Loch. His nearest point was thirteen miles from his lodging. On reaching it, and unscrewing the butt end of his fishing rod to get the top he found he had forgotten it. Nothing daunted, he walked back, breakfast made his rod complete and walked again to Loch Loch. All the long summer day he fished, and after sunset started for home with a full basket. Feeling somewhat fatigued, and passing a familiar farmhouse, he stopped to ask for food.

Overseers have appeared among the latest importations from abroad. One arrangement was to put a very close bell skirt, with six heads (unground and either open on the sides or down the immediate front) falling over the bell skirt.—New York Post.

RELENTLESS JUSTICE.

How Express Companies Treat Their Despoilers.

MERCY IS BUT RARELY SHOWN.

The Remarkable Case of George J. Bagley, Who Stole a Pot of Money, Was Arrested, Gave Up His "Swag" and Thereupon Secured Temporary Leniency.

The recent astonishing performance of Express Messenger George J. Bagley stealing \$100,000 and giving it up but a day later, the quickness with which the company man and his tendency to the guilty man have again directed public attention to the methods of express companies. In hunting down those who have robbed them they are unflinching in punishment usually relentless. The thief who has robbed one of them may live many years, but he can never again feel perfectly safe. Of all the inmates of penitentiaries those who have robbed express companies stand the least chance of pardon, for as a matter of business principle the companies never lose sight of them.

Many years ago, before such robberies became so common, a messenger on an Illinois road threw out a package containing an immense sum (reported at \$180,000), and his confederates secreted it. The messenger was arrested and promptly pleaded guilty and received a six years' sentence. By good behavior he reduced his time to less than five years, and no sooner did he re-enter the free world than the phreword "Pickerton detective" were on his track. For weeks the "pickerton" him, but apparently he made no move toward hunting his confederates or getting his share of the plunder.



GEORGE J. BAGLEY.

At length the Pinkertons relaxed their vigilance for a few days. He gave them the \$180,000 and went to England with it. It was a most astonishing case of "honour among thieves." A Pinkerton of good education and address, a pleasant and obliging gentleman, was sent to England, where he succeeded in becoming the intimate companion of the fugitive. The latter was induced to venture to New York, nominally on a few days' leave, and was arrested on arrival on civil process. He had served his time on the criminal calendar. On trial the company failed to prove that it was their money he was spending in England, and he went scot free.

It is not to be supposed that the Pinkertons wait for the novelist or historian who shall describe the doings of Wells, Fargo & Co. in the Rocky mountains. On every long stage line they had guards skilled in all the devices of woodcraft, quick on trigger, cool and fearless, and in control of their such trained vigilantes as Neil Howie, N. Beidler and their coworkers. The company's system was scientific in its calculating coolness. The object was to make death certain for all stage robbers, and any time between 1870 and 1880 the tourists might see in any far western town placards offering "any one of the band described—dead or alive."

And "dead" it generally was, for the robbers were desperate when overhaken, and their pursuers took no extra risks for the sake of capturing them alive. At length the courts took the matter up. In every territory at one time or another the officials decided that offering such rewards was equivalent to killing men and organs of public opinion held that in the long run the "dead or alive" clause caused more crime than it prevented. The latest case to attract much attention was that of robbery by five men of the treasure coach on the Denver and Rio Grande U. T. In three weeks four of the robbers were dead men, and the fifth was in jail with an assortment of badly broken bones. Bagley's case was out of the common. He was originally a messenger near Denver, and then, after the express delivery wagon and finally a messenger on the route of the United States Express company from Omaha to Chicago. He is uneducated and certainly not above average in ability. He was once convicted of carrying \$20,000 each were consigned to him at Omaha under temptation of came him. He left the train at Denver, where his wife and two children live, and he went to his stable loft, gave \$500 to a friend to keep for him, and later was arrested on the remaining fifty dollars went to Chicago and was arrested not more than twenty-four hours after his crime.

It was a plain case of spontaneous kleptomania. Being promptly informed by the express company's officials, he conducted them to his stable and to the friend who held the money, and all was recovered but a trifling sum. The reaction when he was taken to the police station seemed to throw him into a sort of hysterical fit. He talked and acted as if he had achieved a wonderful trick. In fact his acts and general appearance—he is a strange, sallow and cadaverous looking fellow—indicate that his mind is disordered.

Forced Him to Settle.

A Bangor (Me.) business man had occasion to have the lock repaired and the combination changed in his safe. When the bill was presented he refused to pay it, claiming that the charge was too much. The locksmith thereupon closed the safe, gave the lock a few turns and walked back to his store. The owner soon weakened in his declaration and paid the bill, on which the safe was once more opened by the triumphant locksmith.

A Medical Discovery.

It has been found by a French physician that the bilious fever so characteristic of tropical countries is due to a special bacterium, which, though motionless itself, is accompanied by numberless moving spores.

Escaped Unhurt.

A serious runaway occurred on Sunday afternoon about three miles from this city along the Richville road. Miss S. Rimel, Miss F. Freshoff and Mrs. E. Kohl were out driving when their horse became frightened and ran into a fence, completely demolishing the buggy. The ladies were compelled to foot the distance back to this city. They escaped unhurt.

But Were Compelled to Foot It Back to Town.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The prospect is so much faith in its curative power, that they offer a hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Be careful of cheap imitations.

100 Reward 100.

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FOR RUSSIAN CONVICTS.

The Latest Vessel to Be Launched from a Clyde Shipyard.

The statement in Free Russia that a Russian convict steamer, fitted with iron cages for the Siberian exile trade, was being built on the Clyde turns out to be correct. Messrs. Denny & Co., of Dumbarton, are the builders. The Glasgow Mail says: "An exhaustive inquiry at all the yards in the upper reaches of the Clyde failed to elicit any confirmation of the above report, but the result of a reporter's visit to Dumbarton placed the fact beyond dispute that a steamship specially designed and intended for the conveyance of convicts and sentenced for by the Russian government is now on the stocks in the yard of Messrs. Denny & Co. at Dumbarton."

"There is nothing about her outward appearance to suggest the growsome business for which she is being constructed. Indeed, external appearances would lead any one looking at her to put the vessel down as an ordinary, respectable, possibly commonplace ocean going steamer of about 6,000 tons. She has what the experts in nautical matters would call a dignified and staid look, and although not supposed to go very fast is provided with a twin screw, not, however, of very much power. In the upper deck the vessel is got up in something like the manner of the ordinary class of ship, and is only below where the real nature of the craft is revealed."

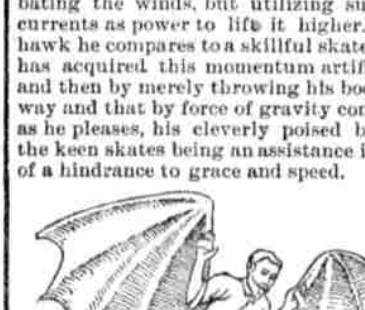
"There in the lower deck and under the lower deck the spacious accommodation is all divided off into the cells. These cells, it is quite apparent, are very numerous, for a large number of locked iron doors are being provided for them. As described to us, the doors resemble gates made of flat iron, and ribbed with tubes about one inch in diameter and about five or six inches apart. If this is the case, the accommodation in her for first class passengers, said one of our informers, 'but there is no doubt she is intended for carrying convicts from one place to another—wherever they are going to employ them. Whether she is intended to carry convicts or not, it is not to be engaged in any other traffic, I can't say.' "It further appears that it is not secret in the town of Dumbarton that the ship in course of construction is destined for service as a convict ship by the Russian government. The work is so far advanced that the ship will be launched in the course of a fortnight or so, and the people have all along regarded the matter with indifference, or as they would the acceptance by any builder of a contract for the building of a prison."

MODELED AFTER THE HAWK.

A Machine with Which the Inventor Thinks He Can Fly.

Bernard Cressler is the last man to insist that he has invented a practical flying machine, but as he is a hermit living in the wilds at the head of the Cheat river, West Virginia, scientists may still doubt without offense. Mr. Cressler is, however, a remarkable man in other respects, a scientist who knows all about his district and an astronomer of considerable ability.

The flying machine is his hobby. He has spent years in this study, and believes the only perfect machine is that devised and controlled by the Hawk. He has taken as his model the enormous hawk of the mountains, which is able with its powerful wings to soar for hours, not combating the winds, but utilizing such air currents as power to lift it higher. This hawk compares favorably with any machine that has been devised, and he has acquired this momentum artificially, and then by merely throwing his body this way and that by force of gravity continues as he pleases, his cleverly poised body on the keen skates being an assistance instead of a hindrance to grace and speed.



MODELED AFTER THE HAWK.

Being a taxidermist, with a wonderful eye for nature, he has scores of hawks in his cabin poised in all the positions assumed for flying. Some of these attitudes to a layman's eye appear extremely awkward, but the scientist's explanations are plausible and his words convincing. For instance, he has gone so far into the science of the hawk flying that he has dissected the muscles of a score, made drafts of each particular set and noted on the drawing the peculiar uses when the bird is flying. He has also closely estimated the strength exerted by each muscle or set of muscles, and applying them to the whole declares positively that man possesses each muscle necessary, and besides that has tenfold the repulsive strength of the bird.

His machine is made to be worn like an ordinary suit, but when donned it unfolds marvelous possibilities. It fits like a glove and is manipulated instinctively as a part of the body, each muscle of arm and leg and leg exerting itself in the proper time. The wearer is expected to rise against the wind like a kite. Unfortunately the correspondent who relates all this does not tell us whether Mr. Cressler really has flew or down or soared, and so this is still a painful doubt.

Cholera Next Year.